S. HRG. 100-745

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES CONCERNING UNITS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES UNITED STATES SENATE

ONE HUNDREDTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 1927

TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPROVAL OF A DESERT LAND ENTRY IN THE VICINITY OF THE DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S. 2057

TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COASTAL HERITAGE TRAIL IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

H.R. 1100

TO AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR TO PROVIDE ASSISTANCE TO WILDLIFE PRAIRIE PARK, IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

H.R. 3869

TO AMEND THE ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, ALABAMA, TO AUTHORIZE AN EXCHANGE OF PROPERTIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

APRIL 28, 1988

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S311-73

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MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES CONCERNING UNITS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 1988

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS,
NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS,
COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES,
Washington, DC.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 10:03 a.m. in room SD-366, Dirksen Senate Office Building, Hon. Bill Bradley presiding.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. BILL BRADLEY, U.S. SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY

Senator BRADLEY. The hearing will come to order. The purpose of today's hearing is to receive testimony on four measures currently pending before the Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests.

The four measures are S. 1927, a bill to provide for the approval of desert land entry in the vicinity of the Dinosaur National Monument, and for other purposes;

H.R. 1100, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance to Wildlife Prairie Park in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes;

S. 2057, a bill to provide for the establishment of the Coastal Heritage Trail in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes; and

H.R. 3869, a bill to amend the Act providing for the establishment of the Tuskegee University National Historic Site, Alabama, to authorize an exchange of properties between the United States and Tuskegee University, and for other purposes.

I will place a copy of each bill in the hearing record. The hearing record will remain open for a period of two weeks for the purpose of receiving additional materials and statements.

Before we proceed further, I would like to take a moment to talk about the legislation before us today to establish the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail.

This trail will provide a tour route for autos, and in some areas for bikes as well, to highlight the natural, cultural and historic aspects of the New Jersey shore coast in an innovative and integrative way. The trail would use existing, publicly-owned roads to help people more easily appreciate and understand these tremendous resources.

The proposal calls for the National Park Service to lay the groundwork for this effort. The bill does not prejudge any of the sites or resources to be included in the trail, but I envision that it would extend roughly from the Raritan Bay Area around Sandy Hook down and around Cape May and up into the Delaware Bay area.

The Park Service will prepare an inventory of the important resources in the general area of the trail route and determine which are of national significance. During the process, they will solicit and ensure active public involvement and consultation with the state, with local municipalities, with appropriate Federal agencies, and perhaps most important, with interested citizens and citizen groups, such as historical societies.

The trail will focus on existing sites and will highlight the ecological significance and distinctive cultural and historic aspects of New Jersey's coastal area. Many type of resources merit inclusion: National recreation areas, wildlife refuges, bird sanctuaries, national marine monuments, historic shipwreck sites, historic lighthouses, marine mammal sanctuaries, historic resort communities, the unique cultural aspects of the Pinelands, and so on.

The New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail proposal authorizes no new land acquisitions, condemnations, or any form of "takings." The objective is to tie together existing sites that contribute to the richness of the New Jersey Coast and to make these unique places accessible to people from around the country by interpreting, restoring and protecting them in the future, if necessary.

Several weeks ago, I took a bus tour of potential sites in four counties. With me were several experts on New Jersey history, culture and natural resources, some of whom are with us today. I look forward to their sharing their observations on the legislation with other members of the committee. We spent six and one-half hours and saw only a small fraction of the sites which might merit inclusion in the coastal heritage trail.

Even though I travel New Jersey extensively, and spend time at the shore each summer, I continue to be fascinated by the richness and diversity of the New Jersey shore. There is a seemingly inexhaustible supply of new places to see and experience.

Perhaps what is most exciting about this proposal for me is the enthusiasm it has generated among people in the State of New Jersey. Constituents who stop by my office to talk about issues unrelated to the trail, talk about the proposal and are quick to offer their own suggestions about potential sites.

I believe that everyone involved in the Trail, both during the inventory and designation process and afterwards, will come away with a deeper understanding of New Jersey. This trail is intended to celebrate our state and, in doing so, to celebrate those qualities which are part of our nation's heritage and of national significance.

I am pleased to have with us today, the Deputy Director of the National Park Service, Mr. Denis Galvin. I am also delighted that we have a distinguished panel consisting of Howard Green, Research Director of the New Jersey Historical Commission; Mr.

Terry Moore, Executive Director of the New Jersey Pinelands Commission; and Mr. Robert La Torre, Public Information Officer for the Borough of Seaside Heights. I want to express my appreciation to all of you for taking the time to be here today.

[The texts of the bills and statements from Senator Hatch, Senator Shelby, and Congressman Michel follow:]

II

100TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1927

To provide for the approval of a desert land entry in the vicinity of the Dinosaur National Monument and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

DECEMBER 8, 1987

Mr. HATCH (for himself and Mr. GARN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To provide for the approval of a desert land entry in the vicinity of the Dinosaur National Monument and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding any other provision of law or any order of land classification based thereon, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to consider an application for desert land entry covering approximately 280 acres of public lands, 105 of which constitute a part of a scenic easement area of the Dinosaur National Monument, Utah, as identified on a map entitled "Desert Land Entry—Dinosaur National Monument—October 1, 1987.". If the applicant meets the require-

ments of section 2 of this Act, the Secretary shall issue a patent to the applicant in accordance with the Desert Land Entry Act (43 U.S.C. 321 et seq.). Such patent shall reserve to the United States a right-of-way 200 feet in width for the Dinosaur National Monument entrance road.

SEC. 2. The Secretary shall not issue a patent to the lands described in section 1 until the applicant has: (a) complied with the requirements of the Desert Land Entry Act; and (b) conveyed to the United States, at no cost, title to scenic easements for purposes of Dinosaur National Monument on lands identified by the National Park Service as tracts 07–114, south half; 07–115, the complete tract.

SEC. 3. The scenic easements acquired by the Secretary and any patents issued by him under this Act shall be subject to the restrictions set forth in the scenic easement deed dated March 16, 1967, and filed in the records of Moffat County, Colorado, at pages 2 and 3 of book 341 of the deed of records of the county.

II

100TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2057

To provide for the establishment of the Coastal Heritage Trail in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 16 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 15), 1988

Mr. BRADLEY (for himself and Mr. LAUTENBERG) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

---

A BILL

To provide for the establishment of the Coastal Heritage Trail in the State of New Jersey, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in order to provide for public appreciation, education, understanding, and enjoyment, through a coordinated interpretive program of certain nationally significant natural and cultural sites associated with the coastal area of the State of New Jersey that are accessible generally by public road, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary"), acting through the Director of the National Park Service, with the concurrence of the agency having jurisdic-

tion over such roads, is authorized to designate, by publication of a map or other description thereof in the Federal Register, a vehicular tour route along existing public roads linking such natural and cultural sites in New Jersey. Such route shall be known as the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail (hereinafter referred to as the "trail").

SEC. 2. The trail shall follow public roads, which are generally located to the east of the Garden State Parkway, linking the New Jersey portion of Gateway National Recreation Area, known generally as the Sandy Hook Unit, with the national historic landmark in Cape May and that area north and west of Cape May in the vicinity of Deepwater, New Jersey. The Secretary may, in the manner set forth in section 1, designate additional segments of the trail from time to time as appropriate to link the foregoing sites with other natural and cultural sites when such sites are designated and protected by Federal, State, or local governments, or other public or private entities.

SEC. 3. (a) Within one year after the date of availability of funds, the Secretary shall prepare a comprehensive inventory of sites along the trail and general plan which shall include but not be limited to the location and description of—

(1) significant fish and wildlife and habitat and other natural areas;

(2) unique geographic or geologic features and significant landforms;

(3) important cultural resources, including historical and archeological resources; and

(4) migration routes for raptors and other migratory birds, marine mammals, and other wildlife;

(b) The general plan shall include proposals for a comprehensive interpretive program of the trail area and it shall identify alternatives for appropriate levels of protection of significant resources.

(c) The Secretary shall transmit the comprehensive inventory and the general plan to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the United States Senate and to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives.

(d) The inventory and the plan shall be prepared in consultation with other Federal agencies, the State of New Jersey, units of local government, and public and private entities. In addition, the Secretary shall ensure that there are ample opportunities for public involvement and participation in the preparation of the inventory and plan.

SEC. 4. With respect to sites linked by segments of the trail which are administered by other Federal, State, local nonprofit or private entities, the Secretary is authorized, pursuant to cooperative agreements with such entities, to pro-

vide technical and financial assistance in the development of interpretive devices and materials and conservation methods regarding to the resources enumerated in section 3 in order to contribute to public appreciation, undrstanding and conservation of the natural and cultural resources of the sites along the trail. The Secretary, in cooperation with State and local governments, and other public and private entities, shall prepare and distribute information material for the public appreciation of sites along the trail.

SEC. 5. The trail shall be marked with appropriate markers to guide the public. With the concurrence and assistance of the State or local entity having jurisdiction over the roads designated as part of the trail, the Secretary may erect thereon and maintain signs and other information devices displaying the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail marker. The Secretary is authorized to accept the donation of suitable signs and other informational devices for placement at appropriate locations.

SEC. 6. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this Act.

II

100TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 1100

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 30 (legislative day, JUNE 23), 1987

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

AN ACT

To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance to Wildlife Prairie Park, in the State of Illinois, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") in recognition of the efforts to create Wildlife Prairie Park, is authorized and directed to prepare and make available within two years after the date of enactment of this Act to the Forest Park Foundation for publication and distribution, an interpretive handbook describing that area of approximately one thousand eight hundred acres near Peoria,

Illinois, owned by the Forest Park Foundation and designated as the Wildlife Prairie Park. The handbook shall describe the purposes of the Wildlife Prairie Park, the historical, cultural, and ecological values, the methods of site acquisition and development, the management goals and the facilities that exist for public use.

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary shall, in consultation with interested conservation, professional, and park management organizations and individuals, prepare and submit to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate a report of criteria for the elements of national significance and other factors necessary for a proposed area to be considered appropriate for inclusion as an affiliated area of the National Park System including an analysis of applicability to Wildlife Prairie Park. In addition the report shall address the responsibilities to be required of the operators of an affiliated area and the responsibilities of the National Park Service to any such designated area.

(b) The report shall be submitted not later than two years from the date of enactment of this Act and shall provide recommendations by the Secretary of the Interior including but not limited to how criteria for national significance and other factors should be made applicable to future proposed affiliated areas, when such areas are considered by

the Secretary. The Secretary shall also recommend any criteria or procedures for such considerations by the Congress including recommendations for legislative action.

SEC. 3. There are authorized for appropriation such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

Passed the House of Representatives June 29, 1987.

Attest: DONNALD K. ANDERSON,

Clerk.

II

100TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 3869

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

APRIL 20 (legislative day, APRIL 11), 1988

Received; read twice and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources

AN ACT

To amend the Act providing for the establishment of the Tuskegee University National Historic Site, Alabama, to authorize an exchange of properties between the United States and Tuskegee University, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 101(a)(5) of the Act entitled "An Act to provide for the establishment of the Clara Barton National Historic Site, Maryland; John Day Fossil Beds National Monument, Oregon; Knife River Indian Villages National Historic Site, North Dakota; Springfield Armory National Historic Site,

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Massachusetts; Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, Alabama; Martin Van Buren National Historic Site, New York; and Sewall-Belmont House National Historic Site, Washington, District of Columbia, and for other purposes", approved October 26, 1974 (88 Stat. 1461), is amended by striking out "(5)" and inserting in lieu thereof "(5)(A)" and by changing the semicolon to a period, deleting the word "and" thereafter, and inserting the following new subparagraph:

"(B) If, following the acquisition of Grey Columns, the Secretary determines that it would be in the public interest and in furtherance of efficient administration of the national historic site to do so, the Secretary may convey Grey Columns to Tuskegee University and in exchange therefor he may accept from the University properties which the Secretary deems necessary for administrative, parking, and maintenance facilities for the national historic site. As to the property between the Carver Museum and the Oaks, the Secretary may accept an easement from the University which shall limit development for the purpose of maintaining the view between the Carver Museum and the Oaks and provide for construction and maintenance by the Secretary of a public walkway from Campus Avenue to Montgomery Road. The conveyance of Grey

Columns shall be made upon the express condition that the grantee shall maintain its historic integrity in accordance with the Secretary's standards on historic preservation and make the property available for public use subject to its primary purpose as the residence of the University's president. The exchange herein authorized shall be accomplished without monetary consideration to or from either party. Following such exchange, the Secretary shall cause to be published in the Federal Register a revised boundary map or other boundary description of the national historic site.".

Passed the House of Representatives April 19, 1988.

Attest: DONNALD K. ANDERSON,

Clerk.

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY & NATURAL RESOURCES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS

Testimony
Senator Orrin Hatch
April 28, 1988

Mr. Chairman, I am very appreciative of your willingness to hold a hearing on S. 1927 today.

This legislation, sponsored by myself and Senator Garn has been introduced to rectify a situation regarding a Desert Land Entry Application made by Mr. Dean Chew on a parcel of property containing a scenic easement for the National Park Service near Dinosaur National Monument.

Mr. Chew has applied for a Desert Land Entry on a piece of property which is located near the Dinosaur National Monument, but because of a scenic easement on the property, the Bureau of Land Management cannot take action on his application. This legislation is very straightforward. It will simply allow the Bureau of Land Management to consider Mr. Chew's Desert Land Entry application, and approve it if it meets the appropriate criteria. The legislation specifically states that the conditions of the scenic easement must be retained and will not be affected in any way. Should Mr. Chew's application be approved, the National Park Service has indicated to me on several occasions that they can

support this type of legislation, provided these conditions are met.

In recognition of the small, but special consideration required by Congress to rectify this dilemma, and as a demonstration of good faith, the Chews have voluntarily agreed to allow the Park Service to obtain an additional scenic easement on a property near the monument's valleys. These have been identified by Mr. Chew as tracts:

1) 07-115
East side of Harper's Corner Road in
Section 22 & 23; T 45; R 25 E.
Total 55.78 acres

2) 07-114 (scenic) South half
West side of Harper's Corner Road in
Sec. 22; T 45; R 25 E
1/2 of total 53.25 acres

Mr. Chairman, I believe this legislation to be a common-sense approach to resolving a situation which is a minor one on this Committee's legislative pallet, but which is extremely important to the livelihood of the Chew family.

I know of no one who does not support the merits of this

legislation. I would hope, Mr. Chairman, that based on these facts, the Committee could move on this legislation, and that this matter be resolved expeditiously.

Richard Shelby

Testimony by Senator Richard Shelby
on behalf of Tuskegee University
Submitted to
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests
April 28, 1988
9:30 a.m.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before your distinguished subcommittee on behalf of Alabama's Tuskegee University.

On April 12, 1988, Senator Heflin and I introduced S. 2271, legislation to authorize the National Park Service to transfer ownership of the Grey Columns Mansion in Tuskegee, Alabama to Tuskegee University. In turn, Tuskegee University will give to the Park Service a house formerly used as the President's home and additional land for a new maintenance area and visitor parking. My friend and former colleague, Congressman Bill Nichols, introduced a similar measure in the House. His bill, H.R. 3869, passed the House by voice vote on April 19 of this year.

Tuskegee is the only university campus designated as a National Historic site. Its story is a documentation of both the beauty and strife that is Alabama's history. It is also a story about contributions and accomplishments of black Americans after the Civil War. The campus draws more than 100,000 visitors each year and serves as a source of pride for all Alabamians. The late Senator Jim Allen of Alabama clearly envisioned a partnership between the federal government and Tuskegee University when he

drafted the legislation that declared Tuskegee Institute a National Historic Site.

I believe that the transfer of Grey Columns Mansion from the federal government to the University is in keeping with Senator Allen's recognition of Tuskegee as one of our national treasures. I also stress that the conveyance of Grey Columns will be made only upon the express condition that the University maintain its historic integrity. The grand home - which was built in 1853 - must be used as the residence of the University's president.

Tuskegee University has shown responsible leadership in its restoration of many of the aged buildings on the campus site, and I have no doubt that this same responsibility will be carried through should the bill be passed. It is a privilege for me to be able to assist in the preservation of this important part of Alabama's historic beauty.

Again Mr. Chairman, I thank you for this opportunity to offer my personal testimony. I ask you and the other members of the subcommittee to give every consideration to a favorable report on this bill.

ROBERT H. MICHEL
18TH DISTRICT, ILLINOIS

H-232, THE CAPITOL
WASHINGTON, DC 20515
225-0600

Office of the Republican Leader
United States House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

April 27, 1988

Senator Dale Bumpers
Chairman
Subcommittee on Public Lands, National
Parks and Forests
308 Senate Dirksen Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

I want to thank you for scheduling a hearing tomorrow on H.R. 1100, a bill to recognize Wildlife Prairie Park.

Enclosed is testimony I am submitting on behalf of the bill which I would like to have included in the hearing record.

I would hope the Subcommittee will give favorable consideration to the bill.

Once again, I am most appreciative for the Subcommittee's time and consideration of this measure.

Sincerely,

Bob Michel

Robert H. Michel
Republican Leader

RHM:khk

TESTIMONY ON H.R. 1100 BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES - BY ROBERT H. MICHEL - APRIL 28, 1988

Mr. Chairman, let me first express appreciation for your holding this hearing on H.R. 1100, a bill I introduced last year to provide recognition for Wildlife Prairie Park. As you know, the bill passed the House on June 29, 1987. I want to also thank Senator Alan Dixon for his testimony on behalf of the bill.

The bill before the subcommittee today is an amended version of the measure I originally introduced in 1986 and then re-introduced on February 11, 1987.

That original measure provided an affiliated status for Wildlife Prairie Park, located near Peoria, Illinois.

However, during House Interior Committee hearings on the bill, there was considerable testimony to the effect that we do not currently have very clear cut standards for determining affiliated areas. Committee Members thus indicated to me a great reluctance to approve another area for affiliated status until such time as we are able to develop an effective and acceptable set of standards.

As a result, we worked out a compromise which is embodied in the bill before the Committee today. The bill would basically do three things:

1) Require that the Secretary of the Interior develop criteria for determining affiliated status.

2) Require that the Secretary determine whether Wildlife Prairie Park would qualify for affiliated status under these criteria.

3) Direct the Secretary of the Interior to prepare an interpretive handbook describing Wildlife Prairie Park in terms of its original purpose, how it achieves that purpose, and the historical, cultural, and ecological values it seeks to preserve.

I think this is a reasonable approach that allows the National Park Service to recognize Wildlife Prairie Park and the outstanding way it seeks to educate the public on our Midwestern heritage, while at the same time achieving a specific set of criteria defining affiliated status.

I am hopeful that once such criteria are established, Wildlife Prairie Park will in fact qualify for affiliated status which I believe it deserves. It is one of the very few parks which preserve and highlight the resources and animal life which were and are native to the Midwestern part of our nation.

Wildlife Prairie Park covers roughly 1800 acres, and was created through the extraordinary efforts of William Rutherford. It protects and preserves wildlife, plants and prairie meadows indigenous to the area, and contains a wonderful array of prairie animals, including buffalo, elk, and even an American eagle, all in their natural habitat.

It is a unique place that I have visited a number of times. The Director of our National Park Service, Bill Mott, has visited the Park, and I think it fair to say that he was very impressed with what he saw.

The Midwest, incidentally, is one of the most poorly represented areas overall in our Park system. Out of 337 areas that are part of the Park system, only one is in Illinois. There are only two in Iowa and Kansas, and just three in Indiana. We in the Midwest may not have the spectacular visual scenery of the west or the early settlements of the east, but we have been the nation's breadbasket for almost two centuries.

What did the settlers find when they moved across the Applachians and out into the massive central region of our nation? What kind of land did they discover which they were able to turn into so much abundance? What kind of animals did they run into, both friendly and hostile?

Wildlife Prairie Park is unique in its ability to preserve this heritage and at the same time educate the public about that heritage in a most enjoyable fashion.

I think it's important to our nation's history that we recognize the special natural resource characteristics of the Midwest, and Wildlife Prairie Park does that.

The handbook called for in this bill will help to spread the story of Wildlife Prairie Park and will enable it to attract the type of nationwide attention it deserves.

Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I want to thank the Committee for its consideration of H.R. 1100, and would urge that it favorably report the measure at the earliest opportunity.

Thank you for your consideration.

Senator BRADLEY. Before we go on with the panel, I see we have our distinguished colleague, Senator Dixon, from Illinois. I would like to call on him at this time to offer his testimony on H.R. 1100, a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to authorize assistance to the Wildlife Prairie Park in the State of Illinois.

Senator Dixon, welcome to the Committee. It is a pleasure to see you. Please proceed.

STATEMENT OF HON. ALAN J. DIXON, U.S. SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS

Senator DIXON. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. My remarks are very brief, I assure you. I think we are going to have a roll call very shortly, so I think my remarks probably could be made before you and I return to the floor to cast our vote.

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate this opportunity to appear before your distinguished Subcommittee to talk briefly about National Park Affiliate status for Wildlife Prairie Park in Peoria, Illinois.

Wildlife Prairie Park is an 1,860 acre privately operated nature reserve that has been open to the public since 1978 for historical and recreational activities. It is a place where families can go to see native Illinois prairie animals, such as elk and bison, wolves and foxes, and bears and bobcats in their natural settings. It also includes a pioneer park where kids can pet farm animals and learn what it is like to be a pioneering farmer in the midwest.

Our National Park system has provided many in this country with the experience of entering into a pristine environment; places untainted by the undesirable elements of human progress. Unfortunately, most of these parks are located in the Western states, out of reach to families of modest means who live east of the Mississippi.

A need exists, therefore, Mr. Chairman, for Parks that are accessible to more Americans and which are of the high quality of our national parks. There are now 33 such parks that have been given National Park Affiliate status; yet there is no criteria for determining if a park merits affiliate status. H.R. 1100 would require the National Park Service to conduct a study to develop guidelines for Congress in deciding on future affiliate status proposals. At the same time, it would evaluate Wildlife Prairie Park to see if it deserves affiliate status.

Mr. Chairman, the beauty of this is that it is done at no cost of the government, and thousands of Americans will be made aware of a high quality park that is more accessible to them. Wildlife Prairie Park was visited last year by over 200,000 people; this is proof of the need and the popularity of this kind of park. It is also evidence of the extensive efforts of my good friend, Mr. William Rutherford of Peoria, a former director of conservation in my State. Wildlife Prairie Park is the brainchild of Bill Rutherford's dreams, and the result of his tireless efforts and significant personal financial resources. He is to be commended for his work.

I would like to include in the hearing record at this time, Mr.

Chairman, with your approval, the testimony of Mr. Rutherford. I would also like to include a letter sent to me by the Executive Director of the Illinois Audubon Society, supporting H.R. 1100 and outlining suggested guidelines for determining affiliate status.

Senator BRADLEY. It will be included in the record.

[The information referred to follows:]

WM. L. RUTHERFORD
ATTORNEY AT LAW
5823 N. FOREST PARK DRIVE
PEORIA, ILLINOIS 61614
TELEPHONE (309) 688-9631

April 25, 1988

IN RE: HOUSE BILL #1100

I sincerely appreciate the opportunity to give testimony before this distinguished Sub-committee on Public Lands, National Parks and Forests.

The concept of a system of National Park Affiliates opens the potential for wholesome, family, outdoor recreation and conservation-education in a new dimension that simply does not exist in this country at this time. The fact that it can be accomplished without cost to the Federal Government makes the concept quite unusual and additionally appealing.

A tremendous part of the population of the United States will never be privileged to visit a National Park. Even those that do visit National Parks will probably have one or two visits in a lifetime at best. A great part of the Middlewest particularly is too far removed from the scenic wonders of the present system to receive that needed benefit, especially for people of more modest means for whom the need is the greatest.

National Park Affiliate status is not intended to take the place of a National Park, and it is not intended in any way to diminish the efforts or the attention on the National Park System. To the contrary, establishing the National Park Affiliate status for this different layer of parks should arouse a great deal more public interest and support for the National Park System than is presently possible.

During World War II communities made special effort and viewed with pride the obtaining of the War Production Board flag with the "E" for "Excellence." Encouraging similar public effort, so that their local community park, whether it be state, local, or nonprofit could be easily feasible in many, many communities thoughout the nation. The recognition of that extra effort to achieve excellence and obtain and maintain accreditation, could stir local pride and wholesome competition for vast public benefit. We have proven in Peoria, Illinois, through the construction of Wildlife Prairie Park by volunteers with no tax money and no burden to the taxpayers, to be not only feasible, but far less expensive and far quicker than through any of the existing public agencies. It presents the ideal cooperation between government and the private sector in an understandable and compatible fashion.

WM. L. RUTHERFORD

Making the effort to obtain and maintain accreditation will mean benefits of better toursim dollars to the communities. It will assist in acquiring and retaining industry and generally make life in such communities richer. Being on the maps alone, will bring usership and knowledge of a Park's existence without cost to either the National Park System or the community. This benefit could not possibly be affordable through even the largest and unobtainable advertising budget.

The 1912 concept of developing the National Park System and selecting and protecting large remote areas of "national significance" is in no way tarnished or diminished by adding this new lower-level whose existence would help to relieve great pressures as well as create great additional support. It is of "great national significance" that so large a number of citizens cannnot visit and enjoy a National Park and that there is such a great unmet need. Great steps to meet those needs will be easily and quickly accomplished by your favorable approval of House Bill #1100.

We will be happy to supply any detail you may like about Wildlife Prairie Park in Peoria, Illinois. We believe it is a reasonable prototype of the kind of volunteer facility that can be duplicated throughout many other communities in the nation. Such recognition would be of tremendous significance to the Peoria effort but it is also, more importantly, a prototype of what can be done and needs only your support in the passage of the legislation.

A cordial and personal invitation is extended to every member of this Sub-committee and their representatives if they would care for further information and family enjoyment.

Thank you for the privilege of submitting this statement.

Respectfully yours,

Wm. L. Rutherford

William L. Rutherford

WLR/hb

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1897

WARREN R. DEWALT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

April 25, 1988

Senator Alan Dixon
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Dixon:

On September 26, 1987, I wrote to you requesting your support in the Senate of HB 1100, which directs the Secretary of the Interior to (1) prepare an interpretative handbook for Wildlife Prairie Park near Peoria, Illinois, and (2) develop definite guidelines for establishing the category of "National Park Affiliate." The Illinois Audubon Society has been working with Mr. William L. Rutherford, of Peoria, in requesting that Wildlife Prairie Park be honored with this affiliate designation.

The purpose of this letter is to reaffirm, as the Senate now considers HB 1100, our request of last September--to ask again for your support of this bill.

In the creation of the 1860-acre Wildlife Prairie Park by Bill Rutherford and the Forest Park Foundation, the people of Illinois (and in fact the people of the United States) have an excellent example of the action of local and private initiative in preserving and enhancing land for wildlife, and for preserving a fine example of our natural and historical heritage. The Park's over-riding philosophy is to instill respect for natural and cultural values, and to help develop a conservation ethic whereby we can respect nature and live in harmony with our surroundings. This ethical goal presumably is shared by the National Park Service and is a driving force in National Park management. For these reasons, we believe Wildlife Prairie Park will more than qualify as a "National Park Affiliate," given the passage of HB 1100 into law and the fulfillment of its provisions.

We understand that there are now 33 National Park Affiliates in the United States, but that no systematic and codified guidelines have been established for this status. HB 1100 will accomplish this needed work. Wildlife Prairie Park can well serve as a model for the establishment of these guidelines.

Attached is a copy of a letter I sent to Congressman Vento last year which includes my recommendations for these guidelines.

Respectfully,

Warren R. Dewalt

Warren R. Dewalt,
Executive Director

WRD:jc

P O BOX 608-WHITE THORN ROAD WAYNE, ILLINOIS 60184 312-584-6290

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1897

WARREN R. DEWALT
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

May 16, 1987

Congressman Bruce F. Vento
Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs
Room 1324, Longworth House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Congressman Vento:

At the hearing before your Committee on May 14, 1987, the subject of "what constitutes a National Park Affiliate" was discussed at length, with no firm conclusion. Dr. Joseph Sax argued in his testimony that criteria did in fact exist as represented by the historic definitions of National Parks and Memorials. We resist this definition on the basis that "National Park Affiliate" is a relatively new category, as yet to be firmly established in National Park procedure. We further maintain that this new concept should represent a "bridge" to relate National Park activity, issues, and philosophy to local or regional preservation activity, with the ultimate objective of increasing public support for the national parks through the achievement of a mutual purpose: the development of a conservation and preservation ethic.

We suggest, therefore, that the following criteria be considered for National Park affiliation:

1. Two major categories would be included under affiliation: Cultural & Historical Heritage, and Natural Heritage.

2. For Natural Heritage affiliation, the following criteria would be required:

   a. The area would be of significant size to suggest the preservation of regional ecosystems--at least 1000 acres.

   b. The area would have natural features of significant preservation and educational value. These features preferably should have occurred naturally, but also could have resulted from restoration activity. Only plant and animal species indigenous to the area are involved in this concept. At least 80 percent of the area would be in a natural (or restored natural state).

c. Restoration of natural features would be a major on-going activity, involving both research and field work.

d. Preservation over recreation would be strongly emphasized, but, some recreational facilities of an appropriate nature would be permitted to help attract visitors.

e. The major purpose of educational programs would be to develop a conservation and preservation ethic.

f. On-going programs and exhibits would promote the National Park System. These would include annual seminars and workshops to discuss National Park concepts, issues and problems. The affiliate would become, in effect, a major advocate for the National Parks in its region and state.

g. There should be frequent communication between the affiliate and the National Park Service, and the affiliate would be required to file an annual report with the latter to summarize National Park-oriented accomplishments.

h. Natural Heritage Affiliates would be allowed to combine appropriate cultural and historical activities with natural heritage activities, but the latter would be predominant.

Wildlife Prairie Park near Peoria, Illinois, would qualify for status as a National Park Affiliate under the above criteria.

Respectfully submitted,

Warren Dewalt

Warren R. Dewalt,
Executive Director

THE ILLINOIS AUDUBON SOCIETY

WRD:jc

cc: William Penn Mott,
Director, National Park Service

Robert H. Michel,
Congressman

Senator DIXON. Mr. Chairman, I thank you again for the opportunity to speak here this morning.

Senator BRADLEY. Thank you very, Senator Dixon for your testimony. It is very helpful to the Committee.

Senator DIXON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BRADLEY. This is a vote. I think that what we will do is to go and vote. When we return, we will talk to the Park Service and we have the BLM and then the witnesses from New Jersey.

The committee stands in temporary recess.

[A brief recess was taken.]

Senator BRADLEY. The committee will resume. We now call to the table, Roland Robison, Deputy Director of the BLM, and Denis Galvin, the Deputy Director of the National Park Service will join him.

Mr. Robison, you might go ahead and give your views of the bills before the Committee under your jurisdiction. I expect you will have no comment on New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail, unless the BLM is making a bigger grab than I thought was possible. I think the BLM has enough problems without intruding into the affairs of the State of New Jersey.

[General laughter.]

STATEMENT OF ROLAND G. ROBISON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. ROBISON. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. We have submitted, for the record, a copy of our testimony that relates to S. 1927. I would briefly summarize the important points of that.

What is involved here is a proposal to allow the processing of an application for a desert land entry, encompassing some 280 acres near Dinosaur National Monument in Utah.

The desert land entry area is subject in part to a scenic easement which favors Dinosaur National Monument. Because that scenic easement attaches to part of the property, it is not possible for BLM to process the DLE application. For that purpose, this bill has been introduced.

What is involved here are concerns of the National Park Service, the Bureau of Land Management and the applicant, plus also, to a degree, the Bureau of Reclamation.

The National Park Service is willing to accede to the granting of the Desert Land Entry provided, of course, that the scenic easement still attaches to the property involved, and that the applicant, in turn, grants to the National Park Service, certain scenic easements covering property also in the vicinity that the applicant owns. So there is a quid pro quo involved here that seems to be satisfactory to all parties.

As far as the Bureau of Land Management is concerned, we have no objection to the merits of the bill, but we must, nonetheless, voice this word of opposition. Involved here are lands that were subject to a reclamation withdrawal. That withdrawal has since been released, but it is the release of that withdrawal that is, in part, the subject of a particular lawsuit entitled, National Wildlife Federation v. Burford. An injunction has been issued in that par-

ticular case, covering many of the lands that BLM administers. These are some of those lands. It has been our position that we do not favor passage of legislation that would, in effect, piecemeal the effect of that particular court-issued preliminary injunction.

On that basis, we take the position that we would oppose this, not on the merits, but for that particular reason.

[The prepared statement of Mr. Robison follows:]

APR 28 1988

STATEMENT OF ROLAND G. ROBISON, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS, COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, UNITED STATES SENATE ON S. 1927, "TO PROVIDE FOR THE APPROVAL OF A DESERT LAND ENTRY IN THE VICINITY OF THE DINOSAUR NATIONAL MONUMENT AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES".

I appreciate the opportunity to appear before the Subcommittee today to discuss S. 1927, a bill dealing with a proposed desert land entry in the vicinity of the Dinosaur National Monument.

S. 1927 would authorize the Secretary of the Interior, notwithstanding any law or any order of land classification based thereon, to consider an application for desert land entry covering approximately 280 acres of public lands, 105 of which constitute a part of a scenic easement area of the Dinosaur National Monument. If the desert land entry applicant meets the requirements of section 2 of S. 1927, the Secretary must issue a patent in accordance with the Desert Land Entry Act. The patent would reserve to the United States a right-of-way 200 feet in width for the Dinosaur National Monument entrance road.

Section 2 of S. 1927 would not allow the Secretary to issue the patent authorized in section 1 until the applicant has complied with the Desert Land Entry Act and conveyed to the United States at no cost title to scenic easements for purposes of the Dinosaur National Monument on specified lands.

Section 3 of S. 1927 would require that the scenic easements acquired by the Secretary and any patents issued by him under S. 1927 shall be subject to the restriction in a specified scenic easement deed.

We have no objection to enactment of S. 1927 if it is amended to address our concern.

The purpose of the Desert Land Entry Act is to encourage and promote the reclamation, by irrigation, of the arid and semiarid public lands of the western states through individual effort and private capital. Lands must be nontimbered, surveyed, unreserved, unappropriated and artifically irrigated. Entries may be allowed on up to 320 acres in as much of an economical unit as possible. If the applicant complies with the requirements of the law, a patent will be issued for the lands. At the time of the filing, the applicant pays 25 cent per acres plus a $75 filing fee. At the time of final proof, if he meets the requirements of the law, the applicant will pay $1.00 an acre for the tract.

Approximately 105 acres of the land to be considered in an application for desert land entry under S. 1927 are public lands within a U.S. Park Service scenic easement. Because the lands in question were reserved from public entry and appropriation under public land law, desert land entry appropriation is not possible. Since the withdrawal came about as a result of congressional action that added land to the Dinosaur National Monument, any revocation of the reservation other than by Congress is precluded. There is no action the Bureau of Land Management could take to allow the desert land entry. This legislation is necessary for that purpose.

S. 1927 would allow consideration of a desert land entry application. If the applicant meets the requirements of the Desert Land Entry Act, a patent could be issued. It is important to note that the same scenic easement that now applies to the public land would also apply to the same lands if they were patented under the Desert Land Entry Act. In addition, the United States would acquire, at no cost, title to scenic easements on certain lands for purposes of the Dinosaur National Monument.

The bill may be intended to exempt the proposed conveyances from the preliminary injunction issued in the National Wildlife Federation v. Burford, et al. lawsuit. If this is the intent of the bill, we object to it.

The preliminary injunction enjoins the Secretary from taking any action inconsistent with the specific restrictions of a withdrawal or classification in effect on January 1, 1981. Lands affected by S. 1927 were within a reclamation withdrawal which was revoked on February 20, 1981. Because the lands were under a reclamation withdrawal on January 1, 1981, it appears that the Secretary would be enjoined from completing the conveyances under S. 1927.

There are many individuals as well as local governments who have had proposed conveyances put on hold by the injunction. We believe that the desert land entry applicant covered by S. 1927 should not be singled out and granted an exemption from the preliminary injunction. All persons and entities affected by the preliminary injunction should be treated equally. For this reason,

although we have no objection to processing the desert land application, we believe S. 1927 should be amended to make it clear that no conveyances could be made until the preliminary injunction issued in National Wildlife Federation v. Burford, et al. is lifted and the lawsuit resolved.

This completes my statement. I will be pleased to answer any questions.

Senator BRADLEY. Well, I thank you very much, Mr. Robison. That makes it quite clear and I appreciate it.

Mr. ROBISON. Thank you. I will leave then, if that is all right, Mr. Chairman.

Senator BRADLEY. Yes. That is fine. Since the record will be open for two weeks, Mr. Robison, we might submit some questions to you; we would hope that you would respond in writing.

Mr. ROBISON. We certainly will. Thank you.

Senator BRADLEY. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Mr. Denis Galvin who is Deputy Director of the National Park Service. Welcome to the Committee, Mr. Galvin. It is good to see you again. I look forward to your testimony.

STATEMENT OF DENIS P. GALVIN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Mr. GALVIN. Mr. Chairman, if it pleases the Chair, I will summarize my prepared statements and submit them for the record. I do have statements for three bills, in addition to the one that Mr. Robison testified on. If it pleases the Chair, I will take them in the order of Tuskegee, Wildlife Prairie Park, and conclude with the Coastal Heritage Trail bill.

With respect to H.R. 3869, which authorizes an exchange of certain properties at Tuskegee University, we recommend enactment of H.R. 3869, the House-passed bill.

The nature of the exchange would allow the National Park Service to exchange with Tuskegee University property called Grey Columns, that currently is in the ownership of the National Park Service. It would be exchanged with the University for use as the home of the president of the University.

In return the Secretary would receive three parcels of land which include: The current president's home for use as an administrative headquarters; a parcel for visitor parking; and one for maintenance facility, as well as an easement which would limit development in order to maintain the view between certain properties run by the National Park Service on the campus of Tuskegee University. Finally, an easement would accommodate the construction of a walkway between the Carver Museum and The Oaks, two properties operated by the National Park Service, to facilitate visitor access in this portion of the historic site.

The exchange is consistent with an amendment to the General Management Plan of 1978 and, in fact, ratifies a current arrangement embodied in a Memorandum of Understanding signed between the Service and the University in 1984. That agreement expires in April 1989, and the revised general management plan suggested that legislation was required to make the existing arrangement permanent. H.R. 3869 would accomplish this objective.

I should note, Mr. Chairman, that the Administration opposed enactment of H.R. 3869 in recent House testimony. The exchange appeared to involve a net loss to the Federal estate. However, after reconsidering the value of several in-kind services that the University will provide to the National Park Service on a long-term basis relating to the operation of Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, the Administration now concludes that the exchange is in the

best interest of the Federal government. In-kind services provided include security, storage space in an adjacent building, and other operation and maintenance services.

One technical change in H.R. 3869 is recommended. It refers to the act creating the Tuskegee site as Tuskegee University National Historic Site and it actually should be Tuskegee Institute; that is the correct title in the bill that created the site, although Tuskegee is currently a university.

With respect to Wildlife Prairie Park, H.R. 1100, that bill authorizes and directs the Secretary to prepare and make available to the Forest Park Foundation an interpretive handbook. It also requires the Secretary to consult with interested conservation and other interests in the preparation of the report of criteria for those elements necessary for proposed areas to be appropriate for inclusion as affiliated areas of the National Park System. It gives us two years following enactment of the bill to prepare that report.

We do not object to the enactment of H.R. 1100 as passed by the House of Representatives. We already have the authority in the Outdoor Recreation Act of May 28, 1963, to work with the foundation in an outreach fashion to provide technical assistance. We believe the two-year time period is adequate.

H.R. 1100 also calls for the preparation of a report of criteria for elements of national significance and other factors. Such a report is long overdue, Mr. Chairman. In fact, a task force convened by the National Park Service has produced a first draft of such a report. We expect to be able to fulfill the legislative mandates of H.R. 1100 within the time allotted.

Finally, Mr. Chairman, concerning S. 2057, the Coastal Heritage Trail and the State of New Jersey, we do not support enactment of S. 2057 because the bill is unnecessary. The National Park Service has the requisite authority to accomplish the purposes of this measure.

However, as you know, Mr. Chairman, S. 2057, authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to designate the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail. The trail would constitute a vehicular tour route along existing public roads, linking certain nationally significant natural and cultural sites associated with the coastal area of the State of New Jersey. It establishes a period of one year following appropriation of funds to prepare and submit to the appropriate committees, a comprehensive inventory of sites and the location and description of those sites and outlines five categories of cultural and natural significance that would be included in that inventory.

The planning process would include participation by other levels of government and calls for public involvement in the preparation of both the inventory and the plan. In addition, the Secretary would be authorized to enter into cooperative agreements to provide technical assistance and to contribute to public appreciation, understanding and conservation of the resources on the trail.

The concepts are laudable and timely. The coastal area of New Jersey specified in this measure contains a wealth of significant resources. We strongly support the efforts by local public officials and private citizens alike to preserve certain aspects of their natural and cultural heritage. We do not believe, however, that it is in the national interest for the Secretary to designate this Coastal Herit-

age Trail as proposed in this bill. The concept of creating vehicular auto routes as part of a system of heritage trails established by the Secretary is suggestive of a new category of affiliated areas in some way associated with the National Park System.

Because this proposed trail would be over existing public roads, on the other hand, we believe that we have sufficient authority to assist State and local units of government to develop an interpretive strategy for such an auto touring route. Our role could be to provide this technical expertise to make this vision a reality. We look forward with enthusiasm to working with interested parties and individuals at all levels in this effort.

That concludes my summary of my statement, Mr. Chairman. I would be happy to answer your questions.

[The prepared statements of Mr. Galvin follow:]

STATEMENT OF DENIS P. GALVIN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, CONCERNING H.R. 3869, A BILL TO AMEND THE ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE, ALABAMA, TO AUTHORIZE AN EXCHANGE OF PROPERTIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES.

APRIL 28, 1988

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Committee, it is a pleasure to be here today to discuss H.R. 3869, a bill to amend the Act providing for the establishment of the Tuskegee University National Historic Site near Tuskegee, Alabama.

We recommend enactment of H.R. 3869.

H.R. 3869, if enacted, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to convey Grey Columns, an historic antebellum mansion located approximately one-half mile from the main campus and its historic district, to Tuskegee University for use as the home of its President. In return, the Secretary would receive three parcels of land which include the current President's home for use as an administrative headquarters, a parcel for visitor parking, and one for a maintenance facility, as well as an easement which would limit development in order to maintain the view between the Carver Museum, George Washington Carver's laboratory, and The Oaks, the former home of Booker T. Washington. Finally, this easement would accommodate the construction of a walkway between the Carver Museum and The Oaks to facilitate visitor access in this portion of the historic site.

Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site, located some 40 miles east of Montgomery in southeastern Alabama, was authorized as a unit of the National Park System in 1974. The site preserves historic structures on or near the campus of Tuskegee University, formerly known as Tuskegee Institute, a college for black Americans founded by Booker T. Washington in 1881. The main

features of the historic site include The Oaks, Booker T. Washington's home, the Carver Museum, and Grey Columns. These structures are presently owned by the National Park Service. The site also includes a 50-acre Historic Campus District consisting of most of the original campus buildings, all owned and still actively utilized by Tuskegee University.

Establishment of the site occurred in 1977 following approval of a Memorandum of Agreement between the National Park Service and the Trustees of Tuskegee Institute. That agreement defined the respective roles of the Service and the Institute in preserving and interpreting the historic site. Specifically, it called for the Institute to donate both The Oaks and the Carver Museum to the Service along with the parcels of land on which they are located, as well as to make a permanent loan of the personal property that each contained. The Service then accepted the property and established the site.

In 1978 the National Park Service prepared a general management plan for the historic site that, among other things, led to the restoration and development of Grey Columns as a visitor contact facility, administrative headquarters, and maintenance area. Although Grey Columns was spatially adequate for these functions, its location some one-half mile distant from the primary visitor attractions made it unsuitable for both visitors and park staff. In 1984 the Service and the University signed a Memorandum of Understanding which allowed the University President to utilize Grey Columns as his personal residence. In return, the University granted the Service use of the President's former residence, nearer The Oaks and the Carver Museum, as its headquarters. Further, the agreement guaranteed access to Grey Columns to park visitors as well as provided two small cottages adjacent to the Carver Museum for use as a maintenance facility. That agreement expires in April 1989.

As a result of significant deviations from the earlier general management plan, the Service prepared a revised GMP in October 1987 which recommended a permanent solution to the matters contained in both the Memorandum of Agreement and the Memorandum of Understanding. H.R. 3869 would accomplish this objective by revising the boundary of the historic site and providing for the donation of lands, interest in lands, and facilities to the National Park Service. In return, the Service would convey Grey Columns to Tuskegee University while still making it available to visitors.

The Administration initially opposed enactment of H.R. 3869 in recent House testimony. The exchange appeared to involve a net loss to the Federal estate. However, after reconsidering the value of several in-kind services that the University will provide to the National Park Service on a long-term basis relating to the operation of the Tuskegee National Historic Site, the Administration now concludes that the exchange is in the best interest of the Federal Government. In-kind services provided include security, storage space in an adjacent building, and other operations and maintenance costs.

The park staff, currently consisting of 14 permanent employees and 3 temporary employees, would not be expanded as a result of this measure. There are expected to be minor utility and equipment costs resulting from the addition of approximately 3.6 acres of land. Development costs related to the relocation of the maintenance function, additional visitor parking and access, and general site upgrading are estimated to be in the vicinity of $1,400,000 in 1987 dollars.

We do not intend to seek additional new funding at this time to accomplish the developmental purposes of this measure. Adjustments will be made within authorized funding levels to accomplish

only the most urgent elements of the plan, with future requests being prioritized within total Service needs.

Mr. Chairman, we recommend one technical change in H.R. 3869 as it is presently written. The title of the bill refers to the Act providing for the establishment of the Tuskegee University National Historic Site. The correct reference should be Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site. A similar change is necessary on page 1, line 8.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my prepared remarks. I would be pleased to respond to any questions you or the Members of this Committee may have at this time.

STATEMENT OF DENIS P. GALVIN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, CONCERNING H.R. 1100, A BILL TO AUTHORIZE AN AFFILIATED STATUS WITH THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE FOR THE WILDLIFE PRAIRIE PARK IN THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

APRIL 28, 1988

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Subcommittee to provide our views on H.R. 1100.

H.R. 1100, as passed by the House of Representatives, authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to prepare and make available to the Forest Park Foundation an interpretive handbook describing the purposes of Wildlife Prairie Park located just west of Peoria, Illinois. Additionally, the handbook would describe the historical, cultural and ecological values, methods of site acquisition and development, and the facilities that exist for public use. The bill would also require the Secretary to consult with interested conservation, professional and park management organizations and individuals in the preparation of a report of criteria for those elements necessary for proposed areas to be appropriate for inclusion as affiliated areas of the National Park System. This report would be submitted to the House and Senate not later than 2 years following enactment of H.R. 1100.

Mr. Chairman, we do not object to the enactment of H.R. 1100 as passed by the House of Representatives.

According to its Director, Wildlife Prairie Park contains some 1860 acres and is owned and operated by a private foundation as a wild animal display and for outdoor recreation purposes. Facilities include dining rooms; a picnic pavilion; country store; narrow gauge railroad and depot; and a visitor center containing a museum, gift shop, classrooms, and exhibits. Wildlife displays include wolves, deer, coyotes, mountain lion, bald eagles, beaver, and black bear.

Mr. Chairman, the National Park Service already has the authority in the Outdoor Recreation Act of May 28, 1963, to work with the Foundation in an outreach fashion to provide technical assistance in the preparation of a handbook for the outdoor recreation aspects of the park. We believe the 2-year time period required in H.R. 1100 will give us sufficient time to prepare such a handbook. We would be pleased to work with the Foundation in this endeavor.

H.R. 1100 also calls for the preparation of a report of criteria for the elements of national significance and other factors necessary for a proposed area to be considered appropriate for inclusion as an affiliated area of the National Park System including an analysis of applicability to Wildlife Prairie Park. We strongly agree that such a report is long overdue and look forward to its review and comment by this Committee and others in the Congress as well as throughout the conservation community. As a matter of fact, a task force was recently convened for this purpose and has within the last week produced a first draft of such a report. We look forward to sharing this document with interested parties at an early date.

Mr. Chairman, this concludes my formal statement on H.R. 1100. I would be pleased to answer any questions you or other Members of the Committee may have at this time.

STATEMENT OF DENIS P. GALVIN, DEPUTY DIRECTOR, NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS, SENATE COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES, CONCERNING S. 2057, A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE COASTAL HERITAGE TRAIL IN THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

APRIL 28, 1988

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to appear before this Subcommittee to provide our views on S. 2057, a bill to establish the Coastal Heritage Trail in the State of New Jersey.

We do not support enactment of S. 2057 because the bill is unnecessary. The National Park Service has the requisite authority to accomplish the purposes this measure would seek to achieve.

Mr. Chairman, S. 2057, if enacted, would authorize the Secretary of the Interior to designate the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail by publication of a map or other suitable description in the Federal Register. The "trail" would consist of a vehicular tour route along existing public roads linking certain nationally significant natural and cultural sites associated with the coastal area of the State of New Jersey. Within 1 year following the appropriation of funds pursuant to the enactment of S. 2057 the Secretary would be required to prepare and submit to the appropriate House and Senate Committees a comprehensive inventory of sites along the trail as well as the location and description of 1) significant fish and wildlife and habitat and other natural areas; 2) unique geographic or geologic features and significant landforms; 3) important cultural resources, including historical and archeological resources; and 4) migration routes for raptors and other migratory birds, marine mammals, and other wildlife. The plan would include proposals for a comprehensive interpretive program of the trail and shall identify alternative strategies for protecting significant resources. The planning process would include participation by other Federal agencies, the State of New

Jersey, units of local government, and public and private entities. Additionally, public involvement in this process would be required in the preparation of both the inventory and plan.

The Secretary would be authorized to enter into cooperative agreements with other Federal, State, local, nonprofit and private entities for the purpose of providing technical assistance in the development of interpretive materials and devices as well as conservation methods in order to contribute to public appreciation, understanding and conservation of the natural and cultural resources of the sites along the trail.

Finally, enactment of S. 2057 would permit the Secretary to mark the trail with the concurrence and assistance of the State or local entity having jurisdiction over the roads designated as part of the trail, including erecting and maintaining signs and other informational devices. Funds necessary to carry out the purposes of this measure would be authorized to be appropriated.

The concepts being advanced in S. 2057 are both laudable and timely. The coastal area of New Jersey specified in this measure contains a wealth of significant resources, both natural and cultural, ranging from local to regional to state and even to national. We strongly support the efforts by local public officials and private citizens alike to preserve certain aspects of their natural and cultural heritage. We do not believe, however, that it is in the national interest for the Secretary to designate this coastal heritage trail as proposed in this bill. The concept of creating vehicular auto routes as part of a "system" of heritage trails established by the Secretary is suggestive of a new category of affiliated areas in some way associated with the National Park System. We seriously question the wisdom of such a concept.

On the other hand, because this proposed trail would be over existing public roads, we believe that we have sufficient authority to assist State and local units of government to develop an interpretive strategy for such an auto touring route, informational material, and standards for signing. We have ample experience in these program areas and our role could be to provide the technical expertise to make this vision a reality. We would look forward with enthusiasm to working with interested parties and individuals at all levels in this effort.

This concludes my prepared statement, Mr. Chairman. I would be pleased to respond to any questions you or other Members of the Committee may have at this time.

Senator BRADLEY. Thank you, Mr. Galvin. I was particularly pleased with the last sentence. We will stand in temporary recess until this vote is concluded. I will be right back and we will do the questions.

[A brief recess was taken.]

Senator BRADLEY. The subcommittee will come to order. Let me apologize to the witnesses for these interruptions. This is an unusual morning in that there are so many votes. I know you understand.

Mr. Galvin, I was very interested in your testimony and some of the things you had to say. I think that you could probably be most helpful to the Committee if you would help us think through how the legislation might actually evolve. And also how it might be put into place.

For example, under the legislation, the National Park Service will designate certain areas, places to be included in the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail. I was curious about what standards would you use to designate one thing or another?

Mr. GALVIN. The raw material for the inventory is already in place, Mr. Chairman, in the National Register. That, obviously, with respect to the shipwrecks and to some of the themes relating to recreation, is not complete. I did have the people back at the office run a printout of the existing historic values, just historic and not natural heritage values, in these seven coastal counties. There are currently almost 200 National Historic Register properties. There are 40 historic districts and there are 14 National Historic Landmarks. With respect to the National Historic Landmarks, the criteria for landmark creation is national.

Senator BRADLEY. What were those numbers again?

Mr. GALVIN. Actually 191 National Register listings, which means that they are historically significant locally or on a statewide basis; 40 historic districts again would be significant at least on a local or statewide basis and 14 National Historic Landmarks.

The landmarks have already been adjudged nationally significant. One of the criteria for becoming a National Historic Landmark is national significance. They have to pass that test. So I think concluding with just that as a starting point, there are significant values represented in the counties that are covered by the bill.

Again, I might mention that this does not include the bill's direction to look at things like wildlife refuges, migration routes of various kinds of wildlife, and the significant natural and scenic values that exist along the New Jersey coast. That would be the raw material.

Then, from there, we would bring in a team of planners that would include, presumably in this case, historians, archeologists and ecologists to start using this information as a starting point to actually, on the ground, look at the areas encompassed by the bill and to talk to State and local officials and the public and, as the bill directs, to have some kind of public involvement, whether or not it would be public meetings or simply going around and meeting people in a less formal setting within the one-year span.

The plan that would come out of that would be two things and that is directed by the bill, as you know: It would list the sites and

evaluate their level of significance—national, state and local; and then suggest a management scheme for linking those sites, including routes of travel and themes of interpretation. The bill gives us some direction on the themes; obviously a maritime theme, history of recreation in America, other themes that the National Park Service has done some work with, suggest themselves in this particular case.

Senator BRADLEY. What would make a resource nationally significant?

Mr. GALVIN. A nationally significant resource is: If it is unique to the United States, if it is the last of a particular kind of architecture, if it started a movement that spread nationwide, a style of architecture or, in the case of the New Jersey shore perhaps, all of the recreation related themes that relate to that shore might be nationally significant if the historians determine that the ideas that began there spread to other parts of the country. Generally that is what constitutes it. Uniqueness in one way or another or national influence is what constitutes national significance, I believe.

Senator BRADLEY. What do you think is important about the concept of the New Jersey Coastal Heritage Trail?

Mr. GALVIN. As you know, the concept of a heritage trail is a relatively new one to Congress; we have only one in New Mexico.

Senator BRADLEY. That was the Masau Trail that the Park Service supported?

Mr. GALVIN. That is correct. The difference, I would say, between the Masau Trail and this one is that the Masau Trail links units of the National Park System which obviously are plentiful in that particular portion of New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. Our feeling is that such designations (and we have one other Industrial Heritage Project in Pennsylvania which the Congress is currently considering) provide a useful way to link all of the heritage sites in an area, regardless of their significance, at relatively low cost, I might say. As you pointed out in your introductory statements, the bill does not contemplate that the National Park Service will own or operate anything, or that there will be any land acquisition. So it is a way, I think, of building on the legislation that the Congress has passed going back 50 years. It gives the National Park Service the mission to assist local and State governments and private owners in preserving and interpreting the heritage of the Nation.

Senator BRADLEY. Could you comment on the idea of preservation as one of the goals of the National Park Service?

Mr. GALVIN. Preservation is the essential goal.

Senator BRADLEY. If you can, try to focus particularly on preservation without the taking of land.

Mr. GALVIN. Yes. Since the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its amendments in 1980, the National Park Service has been given the mission by the Congress of assisting other parts of our Nation in preserving the historic and natural heritage of the Nation. We have broad authorities to do that. In fact, the National Register Program that I quoted from earlier, the National Landmark Program, and the National Natural Landmark Program are all examples of places where the Na-

tional Park Service provides assistance and identifies significance without assuming ownership of the properties.

We have a long history of working in this kind of environment. I might say, we have also developed a considerable amount of expertise in doing this since we have that long history. We do have planners, archeologists, ecologists who are very skilled at working in this kind of environment.

Senator BRADLEY. Let us say that this legislation passes. What steps does the National Park Service take to try and work it through? It passes and it is now law. What do you do?

Mr. GALVIN. Assuming funding, since the legislation says a year from appropriations, we would first scope the problem. We would send a very small team to the area. They would make a quick reconnaissance of the area and put together a scoping document on something called a task directive. The task directive would lay out the objectives of the study. It would put together a schedule. It would estimate the kinds of people that are needed on the study and that would be circulated for review. When approved, we would put that team together and develop a plan. The plan would include all of the elements specified in the bill and other themes that the interdisciplinary team would find during that study period.

Senator BRADLEY. And then within a year you would suggest the theme of it?

Mr. GALVIN. Yes. The plan would include both the inventory of significant sites, management alternatives for the Cultural Heritage Trail, and recommendations as to what the transportation routes ought to be and perhaps some suggestion on visual quality standards that the trail might require.

Senator BRADLEY. You made the point on other occasions, that the Park Service has developed a great ability to work with state, local and private groups in trying to set up something of some national significance. Here you particularly refer to the thing in Boston.

Mr. GALVIN. That is correct.

Senator BRADLEY. Do you think that has relevance here?

Mr. GALVIN. Yes. It does in the sense that the bill, as drafted, provides authorities to enter into cooperative agreements for specific purposes.

In the case of the Boston National Historical Park, which passed in the mid 1970's, it used the cooperative agreement as a device for developing the sites that are scattered throughout the city. The Boston National Historical Park comprises, I guess now, something like 10 sites that are scattered all over Boston. The bill provided that the National Park Service could go in and, with the owners of those sites, develop cooperative agreements that would give the owners the kind of assistance that they require.

In some instances in Boston, we provide merely training for the employees at say, the Paul Revere House which is one of the sites. In other instances, at the Old North Church, which is a functioning church, we merely provided some interpretive exhibits at that site. At other sites, we provided fairly heavy construction and rehabilitation assistance, and historic preservation assistance.

The device of the cooperative agreement allowed us to match the technical assistance needs of the owners with our capabilities to support them.

Senator BRADLEY. I think that holds some relevance to the Coastal Heritage Trail and its potential. Do you not agree?

Mr. GALVIN. Yes, it does. In fact, the bill specifies that the Secretary would have authority to enter into a cooperative agreement.

Senator BRADLEY. And the Coastal Heritage Trail, of course, is not a system of trails; it is one trail. Is that correct?

Mr. GALVIN. That is correct. Yes.

Senator BRADLEY. The reason that the Park Service would direct their attention to this, even though existing authority is there, is precisely because we would direct you to do so under this legislation. Is that correct?

Mr. GALVIN. That is correct. Certainly that would give us more priority for the project.

Senator BRADLEY. Mr. Galvin, thank you very much for your testimony. I think it has been very helpful. As this legislation moves through the process, hopefully toward enactment, your enthusiasm for this will be much appreciated.

Mr. GALVIN. Thank you Senator.

Senator BRADLEY. And let me thank you also for the interest you have already expressed for this. Your willingness to go to New Jersey and see the situation first hand was enormously helpful to us in putting together the concept and helping us as we move ahead. I want to express my appreciation to you and to the Park Service for your cooperation up to this time.

Mr. GALVIN. Thank you Senator.

Senator BRADLEY. And as we go forward as well. Thank you.

Mr. GALVIN. Thank you.

Senator BRADLEY. We have a panel to testify on S. 2057, but before we do, we have Senator Heflin here who would like to testify on H.R. 3869, a bill to amend the act providing for the establishment of Tuskegee University Natural Historic site, Alabama.

Senator Heflin.

STATEMENT OF HON. HOWELL T. HEFLIN, U.S. SENATOR FROM ALABAMA

Senator HEFLIN. I will only take a very short time. I and Senator Shelby introduced S. 2271, the bill that you referred to, is already a House-passed bill that was introduced by Congressman Bill Nichols from Alabama. This involves an exchange of property between Tuskegee University and the United States Government pertaining to a national historic site.

There were some problems with OMB. I have been in touch with the officials of OMB in the last several days. I believe it is resolved, or will be resolved. If we could, I think this is a good swap for the Park Service. Tuskegee Institute, I believe that the various elements of value will equal each other in the exchange. If we can, we would like to urge as rapid panelling of the matter as possible.

[The prepared statement of Senator Heflin and Dr. Payton, president of Tuskegee University, follow:]

TESTIMONY OF THE HONORABLE HOWELL HEFLIN
BEFORE THE SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS
AND FORESTS OF THE COMMITTEE ON NATURAL RESOURCES
UNITED STATES SENATE.

MR. CHAIRMAN, IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE TODAY TO SPEAK ON BEHALF OF TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY RELATIVE TO THE LEGISLATION TO ESTABLISH TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE AS A NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE AND TO AUTHORIZE A CERTAIN EXCHANGE OF PROPERTIES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT AND TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY.

S.2271, LEGISLATION I AM JOINTLY SPONSORING IN THE SENATE WOULD AUTHORIZE THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TO CONVEY THE GREY COLUMNS, AN HISTORIC ANTEBELLUM MANSION LOCATED APPROXIMATELY ONE-HALF MILE FROM THE MAIN CAMPUS AND ITS HISTORIC DISTRICT, TO TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY FOR USE AS A HOME OF ITS PRESIDENT. IN RETURN FOR THIS PROPERTY, THE U.S. GOVERNMENT WOULD RECEIVE THREE PARCELS OF LANDS WHICH INCLUDE THE CURRENT PRESIDENT'S HOME FOR USE AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE HEADQUARTERS, A PARCEL FOR VISITOR PARKING AND ONE FOR A MAINTENANCE FACILITY, AS WELL AS AN EASEMENT WHICH WOULD LIMIT DEVELOPMENT IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN THE VIEW BETWEEN THE CARVER MUSEUM, GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER'S LABORATORY, THE OAKS, AND THE FORMER HOME OF BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

GREY COLUMNS WHICH IS THE CENTER PIECE OF THE EXCHANGE THE COMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING TODAY IS RECOGNIZED AS ONE OF THE FINEST STANDING ANTEBELLUM MANSIONS IN MY HOME STATE OF ALABAMA. THIS GRAND EDIFICE WAS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE PERIOD OF 1852 TO 1857. THE MANSION IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF THE TUSKEGEE HISTORY.

AS I STUDIED THE HISTORY OF TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY, I HAVE LEARNED THAT THE VARNER FAMILY WHICH BUILT THE MANSION AND RETAINED OWNERSHIP UNTIL IT WAS PURCHASED BY THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, PLAYED A VERY IMPORTANT ROLE IN SUPPORTING TUSKEGEE'S HISTORY. THE VARNER FAMILY PROVIDED THE MOLDS FROM WHICH BRICKS WERE MADE AND LATER USED IN THE CONSTRUCTION OF MANY BUILDINGS ON THE TUSKEGEE CAMPUS. THIS ACT IS SYMBOLIC OF THE GREAT LINK WHICH HAS JOINED THE BLACK AND WHITE COMMUNITIES OF ALABAMA, EVEN IN THE MOST TRYING DAYS OF ITS HISTORY.

MR. CHAIRMAN, I URGE THE CONGRESS TO GIVE ITS FULL SUPPORT AND ASSISTANCE TO THIS GREAT UNIVERSITY LOCATED IN MY HOME STATE.

STATEMENT

of

DR. BENJAMIN F. PAYTON

PRESIDENT, TUSKEGEE UNIVERSITY

presented to the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS, NATIONAL PARKS AND FORESTS

COMMITTEE ON ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

UNITED STATES SENATE

concerning H. R. 3869

A BILL TO AMEND THE ACT PROVIDING FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE NATIONAL HISTORIC SITE

April 28, 1988

I am Benjamin F. Payton, President of Tuskegee University in Alabama. Founded in 1881, Tuskegee enrolls 3300 students. It offers 45 degree-granting undergraduate programs and 29 graduate programs in seven major schools: Agriculture and Home Economics, Arts and Sciences, Business, Education, Engineering and Architecture, Nursing and Allied Health, and Veterinary Medicine.

In addition to its role as an educational institution, Tuskegee University is also guardian of one of the nation's important historic sites--the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site. The Site was created by Public Law 93-486, enacted by the United States Congress in 1974. It includes "The Oaks," the Booker T. Washington home; the George Washington Carver Museum; an antebellum mansion, Grey Columns; and the fifty-acre original campus encompassing some nineteen buildings. As part of a 1976 Memorandum of Agreement implementing this legislation, both "The Oaks" and the George Washington Carver Museum, as well as the parcels of land on which they are located, were donated by Tuskegee University to the United States. This gift marks a very substantial financial and historical contribution by Tuskegee University to this nation.

I am very pleased to have been invited to submit testimony for this hearing on H. R. 3869, amending the Act which established the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site to authorize an exchange of properties between the United States and

Tuskegee University. I thank you, Mr. Chairman, and all the Committee members and staff for arranging this hearing. In my remarks, I would like to make two important points: First, I would like to emphasize the considerable contribution of Tuskegee University to the creation, rehabilitation, and maintenance of the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site. Secondly, I would like to review the significance of Grey Columns in the history of Tuskegee University.

Tuskegee University is very proud to be the only University campus in the United States designated a National Historic Site. Such a Congressional designation reflects the national significance of Tuskegee for this nation's past and present. In 1987, the Site drew 199,819 visitors, up from 106,000 in 1986. These people were attracted by the story Tuskegee tells of a critical chapter in our national history. The University welcomes these visitors. At the same time, the Site's popularity adds to the cost of securing and maintaining the Site and the Tuskegee University campus. We estimate that the University spends $100,000 per year to maintain the buildings and environment of the Historic Site.

We are also very proud of our hard work and success in raising nearly $6 million in the private sector to rehabilitate some of these historic buildings. Let me illustrate. Thrasher Hall (constructed in 1893) was totally rehabilitated in 1983. Previously vacant, Thrasher now houses the School of Education.

Huntington Academic Building, constructed in 1905, was thoroughly renovated and expanded in 1984 to house the College of Arts and Sciences. It now contains 23 classrooms, six computer laboratories, a seminar room to seat 200, and laboratories for language, reading, and writing. These two projects cost well over $3 million and were supported by private donors including, the Kresge Foundation, the United Negro College Fund, the Business/Industry Cluster, the Bush-Hewlett Foundations, and the Ford Foundation. In addition, $1.5 million was devoted to a partial renovation of Tompkins Hall, the largest historic building on the campus. This work was supported by the Kresge Foundation and the Centennial Campaign. Considerable additional work remains to be done on Tompkins Hall as well as on a number of other buildings.

People sometimes ask me, "Why is Grey Columns a part of the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site?" Let me answer that question by sharing some reflections with you.

Since my childhood and--even more--since becoming President of Tuskegee University in 1981, I have thought often of Booker T. Washington and his incredible accomplishment in building Tuskegee University. The noted Washington biographer, Louis Harlan, has written:

> When Washington dreamed of his school as a "city upon a hill," with the eyes of all upon it, the dream took the permanent form of brick buildings rather than serviceable wooden structures such as Porter Hall. The northern part of Macon County was rich in kaolin, and a clay bank on the campus had once been used for brick,

> but there was no brickyard in town in the 1880s. Then all the elements of Washington's dream began to flow together. Brickmaking would give employment to students, build a more permanent campus, and teach a trade. . . . Washington thought a brickyard selling in the local market would also bring additional income to the school, beautify the town, and prove the school's usefulness to the community.*

It was at this critical juncture in his struggle that Washington met one Edward T. Varner, a wealthly plantation owner whose property was adjacent to the school. Varner, who had a reputation for moodiness, was the owner of a magnificent Greek Revival mansion called Grey Columns.

Washington knew that Edward Varner once operated a brickyard and that he would have brickmaking equipment. Washington approached Varner and asked to purchase his equipment. Harlan writes:

> The old gentleman gave him, free, all of his molds, brick barrows, and other equipment. It was as though Pharoah had relented and given straw to the Israelites.**

Brickmaking eventually became a very important income-producing activity at Tuskegee. Washington wrote to a friend in July, 1883, that "the kiln contained about 70,000 bricks and we have been lucky enough to sell them all except what we are using for the basement."*** Harlan reports that Edward Varner "was at

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* Louis Harlan, Booker T. Washington: The Making of a Black Leader, 1856-1901, (1972), p. 142.

** Harlan, p. 143.

***Harlan, p. 145.

first the chief taker of the [brick] supplies, but soon merchants on the town square began to plan brick stores, until the courthouse eventually was surrounded by brick structures."*

I have taken time to recount this period in some detail because I believe it catches the spirit of the legislation before us today. Let me explain. As you know, as President of Tuskegee University, I reside in Grey Columns. I often explain to visitors that Grey Columns was built by the skill and labor of black artisans and black slaves. Visitors often joke that the former plantation owner must be spinning in his grave at the knowledge that blacks now reside in his mansion.

Sometimes when I reflect on Ed Varner, I am not sure that this is necessarily so. Even in the darkest moments of Alabama race relations, there were those who caught some of the magic of Booker T. Washington's vision and lent their support. The inclusion of Grey Columns in the Tuskegee Institute National Historic Site consolidates for the record the fact of this interaction and its importance for our history.

H. R. 3869 makes the historical circle complete by permitting the National Park Service to convey Grey Columns to Tuskegee University, in exchange for certain properties needed by the National Park Service for other purposes. The University will be responsible for maintaining the historic integrity of

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*Harlan, p. 145.

Grey Columns and for making the property available for public use subject to its primary purpose as residence of the University's president.

I believe the University has already established a track record in meeting the conditions of this transfer. I described to you at the outset the University's outstanding record in maintaining and improving the Site. The University has also held a wide variety of public activities at Grey Columns. Each year all of our freshmen students and their parents gather on the grounds there for a garden reception. We also host each year's graduates and their families. We have hosted our Business-Industry Cluster, our Career Fair, a number of United States and foreign governmental officials, as well as local community groups.

The University is most grateful to the National Park Service for its cooperation, technical assistance, and encouragement. We look forward to continued close collaboration for the purpose of safeguarding and enhancing this great national living monument. Thank you again, Mr. Chairman and members of this Committee, for inviting me to participate in this hearing today.

Senator BRADLEY. Thank you very much, Senator Heflin. Your statement will be included in the record.

We now have a panel; all of you can come to the table: Mr. Howard Green, Research Director of New Jersey Historical Commission; Mr. Paul Taylor, Chief Curator, New Jersey State Historic Sites, Division of Parks and Forestry, Department of Environmental Protection; Terrence Moore, Executive Director, the Pinelands Commission; Bob La Torre, Public Information Officer, Borough of Seaside Heights.

Let me welcome all of you to the official setting. Many of you have helped in the shaping of this legislation. Your comments today would be extremely helpful. Let us begin with Howard Green. Welcome to the Subcommittee. And let me also welcome the younger Green, who is watching government in action today.

STATEMENT OF HOWARD L. GREEN, RESEARCH DIRECTOR, NEW JERSEY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Mr. GREEN. I understand the arrangement was that there would be no hard questions, so I would not be embarrassed in front of my daughter. [Laughter.]

It is my pleasure to be here to speak on behalf of S. 2057. It is my understanding that a copy of my testimony has been received and will be entered into the record.

Senator BRADLEY. It has been. The full testimony of all of the witnesses will be placed in the record. So, if you want to summarize, feel free to do that; or you may read your testimony.

Mr. GREEN. It is brief; I will read it.

Senator BRADLEY. As long as it is not 30 minutes.

Mr. GREEN. It will not be. In the winter of 1879, the poet Walt Whitman rode the Camden and Atlantic railroad across New Jersey. From Camden where he lived, he journeyed 40 miles to Atlantic City. "To me," he wrote, "it is the sea-side region that gives stamp to New Jersey, even in the human character." He went on to comment, "This creek-indented and sea beat region from Cape May to Sandy Hook is a stretch offering both the people and the places most interesting to my taste, in which salt and sedge are inborn."

Today, of course, the New Jersey shore is a vastly different place than that visited by Walt Whitman more than a century ago. In the past, as many distinguished historians have taken pains to point out, it is not a place one can easily visit as tourist. Nonetheless, as a historian of New Jersey, and as an employee of the state government agency charged with the responsibility to increase awareness, interest, and knowledge in the history of our state, I welcome this project as an imaginative and promising public history initiative. It is still the shore that gives definition to New Jersey. And because there are traces of the past wherever one looks, a well-informed traveller is here offered a mirror on American history.

From Salem to Bivalve, Port Norris to Cape May, Wildwood to Sandy Hook, the Coastal Heritage Trail can link into a coherent whole places of great natural beauty with places of extraordinary historical significance. The Natural Park Service, as enabled by

this legislation, will survey and undoubtedly find an impressive array of cultural resources of natural significance.

There are many aspects of the history of this coast that are of interest to me; far too many to mention in my allotted time this morning. I shall concentrate on three subjects which, taken together suggest the power of this project to provide a special lens through which many of the great forces shaping American history may be brought into focus. These are maritime history, The Pinelands, and resorts, recreation and tourism.

First of all, there is maritime history. We are a nation whose heritage is linked to the sea. Like the eskimo people who have so many terms to distinguish among kinds of snow, our English tongue contains hundreds of words for different kinds of ships and boats. From the colonial period to the mid-nineteenth century and beyond, U.S. history is tied to the edge of the sea and to the navigable waterways that meet it: For settlement, for transportation and for warfare.

Along the New Jersey coast, lie numerous reminders of this history. There are lighthouses; there are three unique boat types, to mention just the obvious examples. In 1900, New Jersey had the largest working sailing fleet in the country. Most of these vessels were built in southern New Jersey. While they were primarily craft in the 30–60 ton range, some as large as 100-ton schooners were built there.

Today this culture of shipbuilding and maritime life remains, on the Atlantic side to some small degree, more so in the Delaware Bay. Some of it has been consciously preserved; some of it lies deeply embedded in the customs and practices of the state's coastal residents.

About shipwrecks alone, one could speak all day. There were more along New Jersey's coast, than virtually anywhere else. New York and Philadelphia provided the traffic; the vagaries of storm, shoal and sand caused the problems. The United States Life Saving Service was founded along the New Jersey Coast. This service is a forerunner to our Coast Guard. Unquestionably, the survey of cultural resources set in motion by this legislation will identify the surviving life saving stations, and the national significance will be recognized.

The Pinelands is my second focus. I will speak of this extraordinary and complicated place only briefly, because the speaker to follow is far more expert on the subject than am I. Today the Pinelands is thought of mostly as a treasured natural resource; and that it is. However, for nearly a century, until the middle of the nineteenth century, it was a center of industrial activity.

In overview, the region teaches us a valuable lesson about historical change. One often hears a version of an old French saying, "The more things change, the more they stay the same." In my opinion, this would be more accurately stated, "The more things change, the more they change."

The Pinelands provide visitors an opportunity to consider for themselves this complex question of the relationship between past and present, to think about the meaning of change. The region was home to iron and glass and iron industries of substantial proportion. There were probably two dozen iron works in the area. A rep-

resentative middle-sized operation in those years might have produced nearly a thousand tons of iron a year. As a group, the iron works alone burned many 40,000 acres of woodlands a year. This is to say nothing of the sawmills and other pursuits that needed wood as fuel or product.

The beauty of the Pinelands, its fragile eco-system, and its delicate water supply have called into existence a state agency, the Pinelands Commission and a unique Federal concept for planning and regulation of development, the Pinelands National Reserve. It is the way the Pinelands were used and understood by the region's inhabitants in the past, that have both enabled and made necessary these agencies. This, in itself, is a history lesson. Even the concept of natural resource will change over time.

I have I hope, saved the best for last. Despite the obvious power of the two subjects I have touched on, neither compares with the story of the resort and recreation industry along New Jersey's Atlantic Coast.

In this story, are a map to the location of, and the keys to open when found, a treasure chest buried in the sand. The contents of this buried treasure are not the riches of famous pirate, Captain Kidd, reputed to have hidden his loot along New Jersey's barrier beaches. They are instead riches of the mind and of the spirit. They come when one is offered some sense of the mysteries of the past, some explanation of the forces that have shaped the place one would like to understand.

We know that for at least 200 years people have been bathing at the New Jersey shore. Even before the railroads could bring the thousands, hundreds upon hundreds of people were coming to the New Jersey coast. They came by steamboat and wagon to Long Branch from New York and even New England. They found their way to Cape May from Philadelphia and the South. Once the railroads reached the shore, the hundreds grew to thousands and tens of thousands. Before the Civil War, the New Jersey coast was known across the country as the resort of choice. As more and more families became able to take vacations, they exercised this option down the shore.

The story of Atlantic City is familiar to many. It was maybe the most successful real estate promotion in our history: Miss America, Parker Brothers' Monopoly, political and professional conventions beyond enumeration. But we should not let the glitz and glamor of this queen of resorts, blind us in its glare. Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Spring Lane, Seaside Heights, Stone Harbor, the Wildwoods; each of these has its own story. Together they are the American nation. From them we learn about the connection between transportation and geography. This is obvious. It is also just the beginning. We learn about family values, about men, women and children and how their interactions were set up. We learn about how people learn to relax and play, once their daily lives were arranged in a way that gave them the time and the disposable income to do so.

I could go on. In conclusion, let me simply say that the Coastal Heritage Trail will be a welcome addition to the work of public history in New Jersey and the nation. More importantly, it is a pioneering attempt to move that work along. I have tried to show that

the history embedded in these areas is of significance well beyond the local. Ultimately, this can only be conclusively demonstrated by the detailed work of the cultural resources survey here proposed. I will be glad if my efforts have helped it happen.

Senator BRADLEY. Thank you, Mr. Green, for really an excellent testimony.

Mr. GREEN. My pleasure.

Senator BRADLEY. It really focuses on the potential of this trail, and I think it has been a very valuable contribution for the record and, in addition, for me and for my file.

Mr. Moore, welcome back to the committee. You tend to come here more than most, not by coincidence.

Mr. MOORE. Mostly on your bills, Senator. Thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF TERRENCE D. MOORE, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, THE PINELANDS COMMISSION

Mr. MOORE. Senator Bradley, I am pleased to be here to speak in support of S. 2057 which provides the establishment of the Coastal Heritage Trail in the State of New Jersey.

Today you have, and certainly will, hear testimony on the historic and cultural aspects of New Jersey's coast, and the benefits that such a trail will provide to the recognition of these important factors. I know, as a person who was born and raised in the state of New Jersey, that upon the enactment of this particular legislation, the Department of the Interior and those who use the Trail will discover a myriad of points of interest relating to our state's history and culture, and to perhaps more importantly, to their own as citizens of this country.

I wish to suggest today, however, that they will discover a third important factor, and that is the relationship of our history and culture to the environment which has often shaped both. It is indeed, this combination of factors that such a Trail should interpret for all who travel it.

Portions of this Trail, I know, will traverse coastal portions of the Pinelands National Reserve, and all who travel it will investigate such sites as Forsythe National Wildlife Refuge. In doing so, Senator, they will do what you did a week or so ago. They will cross the Mullica River which drains large portions of the protected New Jersey Pinelands. They will discover that they indeed are able to, by virtue of this bill, at the cleansing waters of the Mullica River still enable the Baymen of New Jersey to harvest oysters in adjacent Great Bay.

Beneath the bridge they travel across they will learn that there are remains of ships sunken during the Revolutionary War skirmish at Chestnut Neck. From those sheltered coves of the Mullica River, pirateers ventured out to disrupt British ships-of-the-line. War material for the Continental Army was shipped down the Mullica River from iron forges such as Batsto, deep within the Pinelands forest.

They will learn too, that the culture of the Baymen, is closely tied to the environment that enables the fish, the oyster and the clam to flourish off the coast of New Jersey. They will understand that their revolution depended, in part, on the bog iron shaped by

natural forces, in what was known then as the Pine Barrens. They will discover, indeed I am happy to say to say they will find out, that the very beautiful Mullica River is fed by the purest of waters of the 17 trillion gallon aquifer that lies beneath most of southern New Jersey. I hope too, Senator, that they will learn of the Federal, state and local effort, a partnership that is working to protect the Pinelands National Reserve, an internationally significant area for present and future generations.

Senator, I think you know because you made the trip, that I have travelled but one mile along this Trail today. Along the New Jersey coast, there are hundreds of such locations waiting to be rediscovered or discovered by our friends from other states. Many are the results of this blending of environmental resources with events of the past and cultural lifestyles of today.

I am sure Senator, too, in light of Mr. Galvin's comments, that an inventory undertaken by the National Park Service will add many numbers of the list that he cited of not yet registered, but register-eligible sites along this particular trail.

I am hopeful that your colleagues in Congress will join with you to make this Trail a reality and to allow all in the country to discover the treasures that we in New Jersey possess, and that we are willing to share.

Thank you.

Senator BRADLEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Moore, for your usual superb job of testifying for this Committee. You have come to be respected and known because of your performances before the Committee.

Mr. MOORE. Thank you.

Senator BRADLEY. Now we will hear from Mr. Paul Taylor, who is the Chief Curator of the New Jersey State Historic Sites Division of Parks and Forestry.

STATEMENT OF PAUL J. TAYLOR, CHIEF CURATOR, NEW JERSEY STATE HISTORIC SITES, DIVISION OF PARKS AND FORESTRY, DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Mr. TAYLOR. Good morning, Mr. Chairman. Thank you for this opportunity to speak with you this morning. As you have already mentioned, my name is Paul Taylor. I am here at the request of Assistant Commissioner Helen Fenske, of New Jersey's Department of Environmental Protection.

Mrs. Fenske supervises the State Divisions of Parks and Forestry, Coastal Resources, Fish Game and Wildlife and the Green Acres program of open space acquisition.

My office, the office of New Jersey Heritage, coordinates the interpretive functions of New Jersey state-owned historic sites and serves as New Jersey's historic preservation office. In short, Mrs. Fenske's Natural and Historic Resources Group not only is the largest single administrator of land within the area of the proposed Coastal Heritage Trail, but also has the primary responsibility for promoting the preservation of all of New Jersey's historic and natural resources. For these reasons, we are very interested in the progress of this bill.

The New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection strongly supports the passage of S. 2057, which provides for the establishment of a Coastal Heritage Trail in the State of New Jersey. The proposed trail will enhance public enjoyment and understanding of the history and importance of this coastal region and increase visitation to parks, historic sites, natural areas and communities along the shore. It will also tie together Federal, state, country, municipal and private historic and natural resources in a comprehensive format that will help visitors from all over the country find and enjoy these historic sites and wildlife sanctuaries that are part of our national heritage.

While the historic and natural resources designated and connected by the Coastal Heritage Trail will obviously be in New Jersey, many of them are of unique national importance. The sites include a number of national landmarks and many more structures and communities on the National Register of Historic Places. There are national and state wildlife refuges and the enormous Pinelands Reserve that we have spoken about a little earlier.

In a proposal we recently made to you, Senator Bradley, the Coastal Heritage Trail would begin in Perth Amboy, the colonial capital of the province of East Jersey, and site of the only extant colonial governors mansion in the eastern United States. It would then move along Rariton Bay with stops at the Cheesequake State Park natural area and the various Bayshore communities. Sandy Hook Light is a designated national landmark and the oldest operational lighthouse in the country. Fort Hancock, another National Landmark also on Sandy Hook, was the national ordinance proving ground until it moved, early in the century to Aberdeen, Maryland. The Fort is now part of the Sandy Hook Unit of the Gateway National Recreation Area, and is visited by millions of visitors each year.

Looming over Sandy Hook and Lower New York Bay is Twin Lights State Historic Site. The Navesink Lightstation, as it was known, was the most important lighthouse in North America. It was the primary seacoast light for New York Harbor, guiding the way for thousands of merchantmen and immigrant ships during the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. It was probably the first part of America many of our ancestors saw. It held the most powerful lighthouse lens on the continent.

Down the coast from Twinlights are the historic communities of Long Branch, where seven presidents came to take their ease, and Asbury Park, where more current celebrities got their start. Just south of Asbury Park is Ocean Grove, a wonderfully preserved Victorian seaside resort town that is in its entirety a National Historic District. Just a note; if you have seen Mr. Springsteen's latest videos, I think it is Asbury and Ocean Grove in the background. So we are getting a little national coverage there.

Inland from the shore are the historic communities of Red Bank and Shrewsbury, as well as Fort Monmouth, home of the Army Signal Corp., and Bell Labs, home of the transistor, the laser and the big bang theory. There are Nobel Laureates at work, then and now, on the Jersey Shore. At Monmouth Battlefield, General Washington's Army met and defeated British forces under General Clinton in the largest and longest engagement of the Revolutionary

War. Allaire State Park contains the historic Howell Works, a restored iron furnace community that illustrates the very beginning of the Industrial Revolution in this country.

Back on the coast are the resort and fishing communities of Belmar, Manasquan, and Point Pleasant and the old town of Bay Head, at the head of Barnegat Bay, the beginning of the barrier island beaches. Island Beach State Park is nine miles of the finest ocean beaches in the country and is open to the public year round.

Further down the bay, is Long Beach Island, site of historic Barnegat Light, and the towns of Loveladies, Ship Bottom and Beach Haven. Barnegat and Brigantine National Wildlife Refuges cover the western shores and islands of these tidal bays.

Inland in this section of the Trail is Lakehurst Naval Air Station, site of the Hindenbug disaster, as well as the Pinelands National Reserve, historic Batsto Village and nearly 200,000 acres of Wharton, Lebanon, and Bass River State Forests.

And then there is Atlantic City, the historic resort community and the largest single tourist destination in the country. Atlantic City is also home to Absecon Lighthouse and the National Landmark Convention Hall. Anyone who has played Monopoly, and that is most of us in the Western world, will recognize the streets and sites of this world-famous resort. Just do not land on Boardwalk if your friend has a hotel on it.

The southern end of the Coastal Heritage Trail is the National Landmark Historic District of Cape May City, one of the largest existing Victorian communities in the country with more than 600 restored homes and hotels. It is almost a complete showcase and inventory of late Victorian architecture. Cape May Lighthouse and Cape May Point State Park mark lands end in the beginning of Delaware Bay and another of New Jersey's coasts.

The Delaware Bay coastal area is marked by quiet old fishing and oyster ports and historic communities like Cold Spring Village near Cape May, Port Norris, Bivalve, Bridgeton, Salem and Greenwich, an ancient town that held its own tea party during the Revolutionary War to protest ill treatment at the hands of the royal government. This area of the trail is celebrating the 350th anniversary of New Sweden this year, a colony established by Swedish and Finnish settlers. Further along the proposed trail is the Killcohook National Wildlife Refuge, Fort Mott State Park and Finns Point National Cemetery, where Civil War veterans of both sides are buried.

North along the shore is historic Red Bank Battlefield and Fort Mercer, where a small force of Americans repulsed repeated and savage attacks by Hessian and British forces and delayed the capture of Philadelphia.

Further north along the River is Camden, home of Walt Whitman, America's greatest poet, Campbell Soup and RCA, although RCA has been bought out by GE. Still further north is the Old City of Burlington, the colonial capital of the Province of West Jersey and the end of a proposed Coastal Heritage Trail. Burlington was also the birthplace of Captain James Lawrence who said, "Don't give up the ship," and of James Fenimore Cooper.

I took this time to give you a brief travelogue and to show you there are many sites of national and international importance

along your proposed Coastal Heritage Trail. Federal designation of this Trail would focus national attention on these resources and help visitors from all over the country experience and enjoy these sites.

I am a native of New Jersey and grew up down the shore, as we say. As Curator of the State Historic Sites and as a resident, I would like to be able to share these rich historical and natural resources with people from all around these United States. The establishment of a Coastal Heritage Trail is the best format I can think of to present these significant public resources in a comprehensive and understandable format to our friends across the country.

So come on down the shore. I would be happy to show you around again. And thank you, Mr. Chairman for this opportunity.

Senator BRADLEY. Thank you very much, Mr. Taylor for a very detailed preview of what someone might experience on the Coastal Heritage Trail.

Our last witness is Mr. Robert La Torre, Public Information Office, Borough of Seaside Heights. I would like to welcome you.

STATEMENT OF ROBERT M. LA TORRE, PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER, BOROUGH OF SEASIDE HEIGHTS, NJ

Mr. LA TORRE. Thank you, Senator. Before I begin my prepared remarks, I would like to say that it is delightful to share a table with two others who love New Jersey so very much.

Senator BRADLEY. And let me also welcome your wife to the committee.

Mr. LA TORRE. Thank you.

It is amazing to me, as I sit and listen to these other two gentlemen, all of us great lovers of New Jersey and particularly the shore, to see which ones we have singled out. Some of them will overlap; and in other cases, each of us has their own singular little love spot.

As Henry Hudson sailed up the coast of New Jersey in the ship *Half Moon*, he wrote in his log, "it is a good land to fall in love with and a pleasant land to see." Much has changed since he penned these words in 1609 and yet coastal New Jersey remains both good and pleasant.

For generations, the region on or near the 127 miles of the finest, whitest, cleanest sandy beaches have provided a mecca for visitors seeking sun, fun and history. The Lenni-Lenapi indians summered on the barrier island to hunt, fish, clam and crab its amazingly abundant ocean, bays, rivers and streams. Legend has it that Captain Kidd himself found the New Jersey shore the ideal place to bury his treasure.

The Swedes were the first to settle in the state, long before it became a British colony. During the national Bicentennial celebration, New Jersey was dubbed "Crossroads of the Revolution." Many of those roads begin and end in our coastal communities.

History was, and continues to be, made on the shores of this most peninsula of all states. Privateers set forth from her bays to help found the nation and today our industries help to keep us strong and healthy. The boilers for Robert Fulton's Clairmont were built at Allair forge. Cannon for Washington's army were cast from

our Pine Barren bog iron. Shipwrecks, and zeppelin explosions have brought world wide attention to the coast of the fifth smallest, most densely-populated state in the union.

There are hundreds of sites where history was made, just waiting for Americans to rediscover. All that is necessary is that it be stitched together and made easy to find. I believe that the proposed Coastal Heritage Trail will be the ideal thread with which to accomplish that job.

I realize that in these times of limited budgets, cost is and should be of major concern; that is what makes this project so workable at this time. The entire New Jersey shore area has always been well promoted. Unfortunately, this has too often been done by scores of individual communities vying with each other. Nonetheless, the most important and interesting historical, cultural and recreational locations are well inventoried and documented. In addition, there are a number of professionals, such as myself, who have devoted years to the job of learning our respective regions.

I have brought with me just a few of the many brochures and newsletters published by regional councils and historic associations. When the time comes for an inventory to be developed, the National Park Service will find that the job is already nearly done. There have been hundreds of brochures and newsletters published.

In addition, I bring with me the pledge of my many colleagues to work with you on a voluntary basis. We believe that if you were to invite a selected group of us to a series of planning sessions, we could in a very short time, help your staff people to do most of the work on your vital project.

Senator, I have never felt such enthusiasm for a project, I would say a consensus of enthusiasm, as I have for the Coastal Heritage Trail. It is no doubt an idea whose time has come. We, at the New Jersey shore are ready, willing and able to help make it happen. In the years to come, millions of Americans from every state could have the opportunity to see history come alive as they experience this Trail. There is no doubt in my mind that they too will exclaim, It is a good land to fall in with a pleasant, albeit educational land to see.

I wish to thank the Committee for allowing me to share my love of New Jersey and its rich history with you at this time. I have a couple of unrehearsed remarks I would like to make.

Senator BRADLEY. By all means.

Mr. LA TORRE. There is a soon to come, we hope, Atlantic City airport which will bring additional millions of visitors to the region. It seems to me that the airport would mark the center of the Trail, more or less, and would offer these visitors an opportunity to travel both north and south from that area.

From privateers to prizes, from merry-go-rounds to rodeos—it has not been mentioned so far, by the way, that a national championship rodeo was held in the state of New Jersey at Cowtown—from religion to resorts, the Heritage Trail will have it all. Ellis Island, not far north of where you are mentioning, the start is just 200 yards from New Jersey and the Jersey Central Railroad station where so many millions of immigrants began their journey into their new land.

Perth Amboy I believe, the nation's capital for a day, is the way we could bill it. Mount Mitchell, which overlooks the Hudson; night and day, by the way, a parade of ships from every nation of the world pass through there. I might point out that of the 3,000 ships that enter the harbor, 2,500 of them tie up at New Jersey docks. But we continue to call it the Port of New York for some reason.

The Twin Lights of the Highlands and its museum, the site from which Marconi made the first two-way radio communication with the ship at sea; the Battle of Monmouth has been mentioned so many times. If anyone has never seen that re-enactment, they should. It has everything from horses to muskets to Molly Pitcher and her canon. By the way, a search is now underway to discover the exact location of the well from which she drew her water.

The Ocean Grove camp meeting house where a way of life frozen in time exists that began 100 years ago. We have a sawmill at Double Trouble founded in 1768, which continues to cut native cedar on 100-year old sawmill machinery. Murray Grove, by the way, in Lanoka Harbor was the location for the founding of the Universalist religion in America, an often overlooked site.

The second port of entry for the United States of America was at Tuckerton. The U.S. Coast Guard Academy, of course, is indeed an historic location. And I might point out that the Cape May Ferry opens the gateway to the southern states and all the historic sites that they contain. So I have visions of sometime in the future, perhaps a Coastal Historic Trail that would stretch from Boston to Florida.

Senator BRADLEY. Mr. La Torre, you are a man of vision and also great imagination and a sense of history and a feel for place. I read somewhere that a place is a piece of the environment about which people have feelings. It is clear, from all of your testimonies, that you have those feelings about the New Jersey shore.

I would just like to ask you one or two questions and then I think that we can conclude.

Mr. Green, you, as I said, really gave an excellent piece of testimony and a way to think about the shore in terms of historical themes. One of the most undiscovered areas is along the Delaware Bay. I am curious. Could you discuss what you think might be the possibilities along the Delaware Bay for the Coastal Heritage Trail? We have heard comments about rodeos and, of course, Greenwich has been referred to and Bivalve. Is there any kind of theme or idea?

Mr. GREEN. Absolutely. To the extent that there survive people who make their living in the pursuits that took place at the edge of the sea: Harvesting, fishing, a little bit of shipping. I think you can find remnants of that. Surely there are examples on the Atlantic side too, but to the extent that it is the least developed area of the entire coast, I think you will find the most residual survivals a way of life of small productive farming, almost an agricultural use of the water. I think you will find some examples of that. There will be examples of boat building. That would probably be the best thing. It would fit very well, off the top of my head, in the sense that is another aspect of what we have not talked about. Of course, underneath all of these other things are people who earn their

daily bread this way. They will continue to be so. Certainly that aspect of New Jersey's and the nation's history deserves depiction and could well be worked in. One would have to work carefully on what places to choose. I would not want to pass myself off as an expert on that.

Senator BRADLEY. Right. Anyone else have any thoughts?

Mr. LA TORRE. I have a brochure, Senator, from the southern shore region which includes Cape May and Cumberland County. It lists 25 locations. And in the area which you are speaking about particularly, it lists Greenwich, which is the home of New Jersey's tea party. Greenwich is a town rich in history. In fact, many of its buildings have been standing since the Revolution. Princeton, with 2,200 historic homes, Doubleneck Village where you will stroll through a beautifully-landscaped country setting with delightful antiques. As I say, it is all very well documented. This one lists 24; the shore region brochure lists 44 historic and cultural attractions and it goes on and on and on.

Mr. MOORE. Senator, if I may, I must confess I am a little reticent about that part of the trail. That is a very special space in New Jersey. I think we have to put a good deal of thought as to whether we really want to share that with everyone. [General laughter.]

I will tell you something. It is going to be a confusing part of the Trail to people because they are going to come up from Cape May and they are going to think for a little bit that they are in Texas; they are going to see little signs to Rio Grande and Delmont and Belleplain. And then they are going to think they are in Massachusetts because they are going to go through the historic district of Dennis and North Dennis; and they are going to find themselves in places like Dorchester.

In their route, they are going to see these lovely forests on their right and these nice salt marshes and bay on their left. And they are going to see these great blue herons and the egrets. They are going to discover that we have this thing called the American bald eagle nesting that location. They are going to arrive in a place called Port Elizabeth and they are going to look across a river that they are going to mispronounce because it is spelled M-a-u-r-i-c-e, but we know it is called "the Morris." And they are going to look across into Morristown where things really have not seemed to change since 1875. And they are going to discover that more sailing ships that were referenced previously were registered there at that time than any combination of New England ports that they may think of.

What I am most concerned about, however, is that they may find their way to Bivalve. They are going to go into that oyster house and see those folks shulkin' and singin' and it is going to be a little disruptive.

Maybe, Senator, what we ought to think about in terms of that leg of the Trail is that they might be able to drive it once or twice, but we do not really want them there too often.

Mr. GREEN. Senator, if I might say so, there are a little bit inland, but on the bay side, there are some very significant little places in ethnic history.

There are some early Jewish agricultural experiments in the late nineteenth century which start that. These immigrants are not thriving in the city. If we put them on sort of self sufficient farms in the country, they might make out better. With Rothchild Fund money, there were some sort of cooperative farm experiments.

Earlier in the nineteenth century, there are some very interesting and not terribly well understood communities of, it seems to be free blacks and fugitive slaves who were aspiring to some kind of cultural autonomy by establishing little agricultural settlements under Quaker aegis where the strong Quaker abolitionism Gouldtown, Springtown, which is near Greenwich, and two or three others that might deserve some attention. And they might not even show up in the kind of cultural surveys that have been done so far and might not necessarily meet Mr. Galvin's definition of significance unless we massage it a little bit. But there are those kinds of things on the bay side as well.

Senator BRADLEY. These are free black communities?

Mr. GREEN. Well, the legal status of blacks in the early part of the nineteenth century is very difficult to say. They are communities of blacks. They are largely black. They are basically self-governing communities. And it is not clear whether they are free. Many of the people are free; many of them are probably fugitives.

Senator BRADLEY. Were.

Mr. GREEN. Were fugitives. It is not clear whether they came from Delaware or Maryland; they came from Philadelphia and did not like living in the city. But they were there and they are an important part.

Senator BRADLEY. And they are landowners. And they were landowners.

Mr. GREEN. Some were, yes. And they were rather successful farmers.

Senator BRADLEY. Mr. Moore, you have had one of the unique experiences in terms of an area that involves Federal, state and local cooperation. Do you have any thoughts from that experience as we look at this legislation?

Mr. MOORE. And I am still the Executive Director after those seven years. Yes, Senator. I do.

I think that New Jersey is a state that has a great ability to join forces for things that they believe are good things to do. As you know, I head an agency that has rather extensive authority, but does require the cooperation of the various levels of government to implement the plan for the Pinelands National Reserve. I think you have, certainly before you, representative of the local voice speaking today at my right.

I think that you are going to find as will the Park Service, that the various communities along the shore, and particularly along the bay, have a number of things in common. They are very interested in the land area that is the subject of this legislation.

I think you are also going to find something that really has not been discussed, and was not discussed by the Park Service representative. Particularly in portions along the Delaware Bay, I think you are going to find a great desire on the part of the people who live there, or from the people who live there, that they believe it is a special place and should be treated properly. I think that is a

great thing for the state of New Jersey that we have places like that existing.

I think you are also going to find that there may be interest on the part of people who own land in terms of not acquisition of that property, but certainly the public use of that property, donations of easements, and perhaps even donations of land in very specific places.

Senator BRADLEY. You say that you expect that there would be donations.

Mr. MOORE. I think that is a tradition we are finding evolving within New Jersey. You have a number of corporate properties that have now turned into public ownership, based on donation. The equal nesting site, as an example, was a very good cooperative effort with the property owner.

The thing that I think is also going to be shown by this study, and I hope you will forgive me, but no one has mentioned it here today and I think it is incumbent upon me to do so. I think we have to make very sure that the two beaches that bear your name and mine get very special recognition: Bradley Beach and Moore's Beach, which happens to be along the Delaware Bay.

Senator BRADLEY. Maybe we will have a little special asterisk in the brochure.

Mr. MOORE. That is correct. I will sell the hot dogs.

Senator BRADLEY. Mr. La Torre, you mentioned inventory. The inventory is what you have with you?

Mr. LA TORRE. It is not a list, Senator. It is small part of the total package of hundreds of brochures that are available. I will be delighted to leave these with you. They do an awful lot of the work that appears to be needed to be done. We in the amusement industry tend to think from spring to spring when I hear somebody talk about a year for a project like this. We have a boardwalk fire on Monday and it is customarily rebuilt by Saturday, if not Friday night.

So, I would say my only concern right now is that we make haste. It is a vital and necessary job and I do not know why it should take a year.

Senator BRADLEY. Well, let me particularly express the Committee's appreciation to you for your willingness to put together people to cooperate with the Park Service.

Mr. LA TORRE. Absolutely. I would be delighted to call a meeting anywhere.

Senator BRADLEY. And also for bringing the committee your existing inventory.

Let me thank all of you for your testimony. This is one of those things that appears small, or subtle, or minor, or whatever, at the beginning. Then it is created and suddenly it becomes something that is memorable and touching. I think that is what all of your testimony today implies. That is what I feel. And I think all of you have been very helpful to the passage of this legislation. Thank you very much.

[Whereupon at 11:50 a.m. the meeting was adjourned.]

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